

## Multiple Choice Questions

### Paper 8: Indirect Tax Laws

1. Mr. Jeet Ram, an agriculturist, located in the State of Uttar Pradesh, is a re-seller of agricultural produce cultivated from land. The details of his turnover are as under-

- For the period April, 2017 to June, 2017: Rs. 5,00,000/-
- For the period July, 2017 to March, 2018: Rs. 20,00,000/-

He has made occasional inter-State taxable supplies also of Rs. 10,00,000/- of handicraft goods to the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the month of March, 2018.

Compute the aggregate turnover of Mr. Jeet Ram for the financial year 2017-18 under the CGST Act, 2017, and also state whether he is liable for registration under the Act or not.

- a) Rs. Nil; Not liable for registration
  - b) Rs. 10,00,000/-; Not liable for registration
  - c) Rs. 35,00,000/-; Not liable for registration
  - d) Rs. 30,00,000/-; Liable for registration
2. Mr. Champak, located in the State of Himachal Pradesh, a job worker, is engaged in providing job work services relating to silverware articles to his Principal, Mr. Mote Lal, in the State of Rajasthan. The details of his turnover are as under:

- a) For the period July, 2017 to March, 2018: Rs. 19,00,000/-.

Mr. Champak, has earned continuous rental income of Rs. 15,000/- per month from his residential flat in Delhi for nine months from July, 2017 to March, 2018. He has also made wholly exempt supplies of handicraft items of Rs. 50,000/- during the period, December, 2017 to March, 2018.

Compute the aggregate turnover of Mr. Champak for the financial year 2017-18 under the CGST Act, 2017, and also state whether he is liable for registration under the Act or not.

- a) Rs. 20,85,000/-; Liable for registration.
  - b) Rs. 20,35,000/-; Liable for registration.
  - c) Rs. 19,00,000/-; Not liable for registration.
  - d) Rs. 19,50,000/-; Liable for registration.
3. Mr. Fardeen Khan, is the owner of a proprietorship firm (located in the State of Jammu and Kashmir), which is engaged in trading of ice-cream (not containing cocoa) and supplies the same locally within the same State itself. The turnover details of his firm are as under:

- For the period April, 2016 to March, 2017: Rs. 80,00,000/-
- For the period April, 2017 to June, 2017: Rs. 25,00,000/-
- For the period July, 2017 to March, 2018: Rs.75,00,000/-

He wants to opt for Composition Scheme. State the composition turnover limit for the State of Jammu and Kashmir and whether he is eligible to opt for Composition Scheme or not.

- a) Rs. 75,00,000/-: Yes
- b) Rs. 75,00,000/-: No
- c) Rs. 1,00,00,000/-: Yes

d) Rs. 80,00,000/-: Yes

4. Mr. Manubhai and Mr. Anubhai are two brothers running a business of supplying lubricants located in the State of Gujarat in their company, M/s. Ambani Lubricants (P) Ltd. On death of their respected father, the two brothers have divided their business. However, they have signed an agreement that Mr. Anubhai will not enter into business of supplying lubricants similar to business done by M/s. Ambani Lubricants (P) Ltd. run by Mr. Manubhai, for which Mr. Manubhai will pay him Rs. 2.5 crores as a lump sum payment. State whether transaction entered through the above agreement constitutes supply under CGST Act, 2017 or not.
- (a) Yes, supply of goods by Mr. Manubhai.  
(b) Yes, supply of goods by Mr. Anubhai.  
(c) Yes, supply of services by Mr. Manubhai.  
(d) Yes, supply of services by Mr. Anubhai.
5. Which of the following legal services does not fall under RCM provisions as contained under section 9(3) of the CGST Act-
- (a) Representation services provided by an individual advocate  
(b) Representation services provided by a senior advocate  
(c) Representation services provided by a firm of advocates  
(d) Legal services provided by an advocate to an unregistered individual
6. M/s. Sunlight Associates, is a management consultancy firm located in Delhi and has certain foreign clients to whom the firm provides business support services. In regard to one of the foreign client, certain services were rendered in the month of January, 2018 and the invoice was duly raised.
- The firm undertakes such export of services against Letter of Undertaking, i.e. without payment of integrated tax. However, it is likely that the payment against such invoice would not be received till March, 2019.
- Is M/s. Sunlight Associates, required to pay integrated tax on such transaction if the payment is not received till March, 2019? In case integrated tax is payable, is M/s. Sunlight Associates, entitled to claim refund on this account? State which of the following option is correct-
- (a) Integrated tax is payable by M/s. Sunlight Associates, but refund of payment of such tax is not allowed  
(b) Integrated tax is payable by the foreign client and M/s. Sunlight Associates can claim ITC of such payment made  
(c) Integrated tax is payable by M/s. Sunlight Associates, and refund of payment of such tax is allowed  
(d) Integrated tax is not payable and refund of accumulated ITC is allowed
7. M/s. Global Exports (P) Ltd. made following supplies as under:
- (i) Exports of taxable goods made on 01-Jun-2018 with payment of tax. GST returns were duly filed in time. However, GST RFD-01 has not been filed.  
(ii) Exports of exempted goods were made on 15-Jul-2018 under letter of undertaking. However, input tax credit in respect of manufacturing of such goods is Rs. 50,000/-. Refund application GST RFD-01 is filed on 30-Apr-2019 i.e. after end of financial year 2018-19.  
(iii) Goods supplied to export oriented unit on 29-Jul-2018 and return for the month of July, 2018 was filed on 20-Aug-2018. Input tax credit in respect of such supply is Rs. 26,000/- and an undertaking

was received from the recipient that it will not claim input tax credit and supplier may seek refund. GST RFD-01 is filed on 01-Dec-2020.

- (iv) Supply of services outside India were made on 11-Aug-2018 and payment was received on 10-Oct-2018. Input tax credit in respect of such supply is Rs. 48,000/-. GST RFD-01 is filed on 30-Sep-2020.

Note: Payment is received in US Dollars (\$) for all transactions except transaction (i).

Determine in which of above mentioned transactions, refund is available to M/s. Global Exports (P) Ltd.?

- (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv)  
(b) (i), (ii) and (iv)  
(c) (iii) and (iv)  
(d) (i) and (ii)

8. M/s Gyaan Publishing House, registered under GST in Delhi is engaged in printing and selling of books as well as trading of stationery items. He has provided following information of a consignment which is to be supplied to Mumbai: -

- (i) Taxable value of supplies indicated on tax invoice: Rs. 35,000/-  
(ii) Value of exempted supplies: Rs. 8,000/-  
(iii) Value of goods to be sent to job worker on delivery challan: Rs. 15,000/-

Calculate the consignment value for the purpose of generating e-way bill for inter-State supply of goods. Assume rate of tax on taxable goods to be 18%.

- a) Rs. 35,000/-  
b) Rs. 50,000/-  
c) Rs. 56,300/-  
d) Rs. 64,300/-

9. Mr. Motilal, a trader registered in Delhi, receives an order from Mr. Chotilal, registered in Noida, Uttar Pradesh, for supply of goods of Rs. 1,00,000/- taxable @18%. Mr. Motilal, agrees to supply the goods ex-factory. Mr. Motilal, supplied goods on 3-Nov-2018 and issued a tax invoice of Rs. 1,18,000/- (Rs. 1,00,000/- + 18,000/- IGST) in the name of Mr. Chotilal. Mr. Chotilal, arranged his own vehicle for transportation of goods from Delhi to Noida. However, during transportation of goods, the vehicle of Mr. Chotilal, was stopped and checked by the Proper Officer. The Proper officers found that there was no e-way bill along with the tax invoice. The owner of the goods decided to pay the penalty and got the goods released himself. According to the provisions of section 129 of the CGST Act, 2017, what is the amount to be paid for release of goods and who shall make the payment,-

- (a) Payment of applicable tax and penalty equal to 100% of the tax payable by Mr. Motilal, i.e. Rs. 18,000/- tax + Rs. 18,000/- penalty  
(b) Payment of applicable tax and penalty equal to 100% of the tax payable by Mr. Chotilal i.e. Rs. 18,000/- tax + Rs. 18,000/- penalty  
(c) Payment of applicable tax and penalty equal to 100% of the value of goods by Mr. Motilal i.e. Rs. 18,000/- tax + Rs. 1,00,000/- penalty  
(d) Payment of applicable tax and penalty equal to 50% of the value of goods by Mr. Chotilal i.e. Rs. 18,000/- tax + Rs. 50,000/- penalty

10. Analyse the transactions mentioned below-

- (a) Mr. Abhinay, provides architect services to Institute for Rural Development, a Government Agency for Rs. 2,80,000/- (inclusive of Rs. 30,000/- GST) under a contract in October, 2018. Mr. Abhinay, is registered under GST. Being a registered supplier, Institute for Rural Development deducted TDS of supplier.
- (b) M/s. Manmohak Apparels, is registered under GST in Madhya Pradesh. It sells leather handbags across India through e-commerce operator Pingpong. Pingpong, is also registered with Madhya Pradesh GST Authority as TCS collector and collected TCS @ 1% (0.5% CGST + 0.5% SGST) on supplies made through it. M/s. Manmohak Apparels made sales of Rs. 3,45,000/- and received sales returns of Rs. 67,700/- in the month of October, 2018. Sales are inclusive of tax. Leather handbags are taxable @ 18% GST. Pingpong, collected TCS of Rs. 2,350/- from M/s Manmohak Apparels.

Which of the transactions are in compliance with section 51 and section 52 of CGST Act?

- (a) Only (i)
- (b) Only (ii)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii)
- (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

11. State which of the following statement is incorrect:

- (i) An agent, supplying goods on behalf of principal where invoice is issued in the name of principal, is required to get compulsorily registered under GST.
  - (ii) Persons who are required to deduct tax under section 51, whether or not separately registered under this Act are compulsory required to get registered under GST without any threshold.
  - (iii) Every person supplying online information and database access or retrieval services from a place outside India to a registered person in India is compulsory required to get registered under GST without any threshold.
  - (iv) Persons who supply services, other than supplies specified under sub-section (5) of section 9, through such electronic commerce operator who is required to collect tax at source under section 52 are compulsory required to get registered under GST without any threshold.
- (a) (i), (ii)
  - (b) (iii), (iv)
  - (c) (i), (iii), (iv)
  - (d) None of the above

12. Mr. Natwarlal, a registered person under GST, was the proprietor of M/s. Spiceton Restaurant.

He died and left behind his wife and son on 15-Aug-2018.

His son wants to continue the business of the deceased father.

The GST consultant of M/s. Spiceton Restaurant, gave the following advices to the son, how the son could continue the business of his deceased father.

Which of the following option is correct in accordance with the provisions of GST law-

- (a) The son should get himself registered under the name and style M/s. Spiceton Restaurant, under his own PAN and file Form ITC-02.
- (b) The son can get the authorized signatory changed by approaching to the Proper Officer and can continue the same business.

- (c) The son should close the old firm and start new business under different name.
- (d) The son should do the business as his mother as the new proprietor of the M/s. Spiceton Restaurant, and son should act as a Manager.
13. M/s. Raman Plastics, is a manufacturer of plastic toys. It is registered person under GST in Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.
- It procures its raw materials from Punjab. During the month of April-2018, it purchased material of Rs. 35.00 Lakh and paid IGST thereon amounting to Rs. 6.30 Lakh. It supplied 30% of its production in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, whereas the 70% of its production was supplied taxable @ 0.1% to a merchant exporter during the month of Apr-2018.
- The returns for the month of April, 2018 were duly filed in time. The last date upto which the taxpayer can claim refund of input tax credit on account of inverted duty structure is
- a) 20-Apr-2020
- b) 31-Mar-2021
- c) 20-Apr-2021
- d) 20-Apr-2019
14. M/s. Jolly Electronics (P) Ltd., is an authorized dealer of M/s. GG Micro Ltd., located and registered in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. It has sold following items to Mr. Alla Rakha (a consumer):

Product	Amount (Rs.)
Refrigerator (500 litres) taxable @ 18%	40,000/-
Stabilizer for refrigerator taxable @ 12%	5,000/-
LED television (42 inches) taxable @ 12%	30,000/-
Split air conditioner (2 Tons) taxable @ 28%	35,000/-
Stabilizer for air conditioner taxable @12%.	5,000/-
Total value	1,15,000/-

- M/s. Jolly Electronics (P) Ltd. has given a single invoice, indicating price of each item separately to Mr. Alla Rakha. Mr. Alla Rakha, has given a single cheque of Rs. 1,00,000/- for all the items as a composite discounted price. State the type of supply and the tax rate applicable on the same.
- a) Composite supply; Highest tax rate applicable to split air conditioner, i.e. 28%
- b) Mixed supply; Highest tax rate applicable to split air conditioner, i.e. 28%
- c) Supply other than composite and mixed supply; Highest tax rate applicable to split air conditioner i.e. 28%
- d) Supply other than composite and mixed supply; respective tax rate applicable to each item
15. M/s. Radhika Travels (P) Ltd., purchased a bus chassis from M/s. Jyoti Motors Ltd., for a consideration of Rs. 80.00 Lakh on 1-Aug-2018. M/s. Radhika Travels (P) Ltd., sent the bus chassis for body building to M/s. Hanumant Fabricators, and paid in advance the total consideration of Rs. 25.00 Lakh on 10-Aug-2018. M/s. Hanumant Fabricators, after completing the bus body, informed M/s. Radhika Travels (P) Ltd., for inspection of the work done on 1-Sep-2018. M/s. Radhika Travels (P) Ltd., visited the work shop of M/s. Hanumant Fabricators, on 7-Sep-2018, and confirmed that the bus body was in accordance with the terms of the contract. M/s. Hanumant Fabricators, raised an invoice of Rs. 25.00 Lakh on 15-Sep-2018, and supplied chassis along with the bus body so constructed, along with the invoice on 16-Sep-2018. State the time of supply in this case, out of the choices given below-

- a) 10-Aug-2018
- b) 7-Sep-2018
- c) 15-Sep-2018
- d) 16-Sep-2018

16. Banke Bihari (Pedewala), is a famous sweets manufacturer, located and registered in Mathura, Uttar Pradesh. He received an order for 200 Kg. of sweets on 2nd November, 2018 from M/s. Ghoomghoom Travels (P) Ltd., located and registered in same locality of Mathura for a total consideration of Rs. 1,00,000/- on occasion of Diwali festival. All 200 Kg. sweets were delivered to M/s. Ghoomghoom Travels (P) Ltd. on 5th November, 2018, but without invoice, as accountant of Mr. Banke Bihari was on leave on that day. However, the invoice was raised for the same on 6th November, 2018, when the accountant joined the office after leave. Payment in full was made on 7th November, 2018.

Determine the time of supply of goods in this case.

- a) 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2018
- b) 5<sup>th</sup> November, 2018
- c) 6<sup>th</sup> November, 2018
- d) 7<sup>th</sup> November, 2018

17. M/s. Dhoom Furniture Mart, located and registered under GST in the State of Chhattisgarh, sells furniture from its showroom to M/s. Lucky Dhaba (located and registered under GST in the State of Jharkhand). M/s. Lucky Dhaba requested to deliver the furniture to Mr. Pyare Lal (his landlord at his new rented home at Patna, Bihar). M/s. Dhoom Furniture Mart sends the furniture with a proper E-way bill to Patna through a transporter, who made the delivery to Mr. Pyare Lal.

Determine the place of supply of furniture sold by M/s. Dhoom Furniture Mart to M/s. Lucky Dhaba in the above case.

- a) Chhattisgarh
- b) Jharkhand
- c) Patna, Bihar
- d) None of the above

18. M/s. Buildwell Engineering Consultants, located and registered in Gurugram, Haryana provided consultancy services to M/s. Taj India Ltd., (located and registered in Mumbai, Maharashtra) for its hotel to be constructed on land situated in Dubai.

Determine the place of supply of consultancy services provided by M/s. Buildwell Engineering Consultants to M/s. Taj India Ltd.:

- a) Gurugram, Haryana
- b) Mumbai, Maharashtra
- c) Dubai
- d) None of the above

19. Aflatoon Spares (P) Ltd., located and registered in Haryana, supplied spare parts (FOB basis) to Mr. Laxmi Khurana, an unregistered person, located in Rajasthan. Mr. Laxmi Khurana booked the courier himself with Black Dart Courier (P) Ltd., registered in Delhi for delivery in Rajasthan. Black Dart Courier

(P) Ltd. picked up the goods from Haryana and delivered the courier in Rajasthan while passing through the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Determine the place of supply of service provided by Black Dart Courier (P) Ltd. to Mr. Laxmi Khurana:

- a) Haryana
- b) Delhi
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Uttar Pradesh

20. Mr. Javed Miandad, an unregistered person residing in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, went to Delhi for seeking admission of his child, Mr. Inzamam in CA IPCC. Mr. Javed Miandad got the demand draft generated at ICICI Bank Ltd., registered in Delhi against cash, for depositing the registration fee to ICAI. Mr. Javed Miandad mentioned his residence address of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh in the demand draft form.

Determine the place of supply of service provided by ICICI Bank Ltd., Delhi to Mr. Javed Miandad.

- a) Delhi
- b) Lucknow
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) None of the above

21. Which one of the following statement is correct while issuing a tax invoice:

- (i) Place of supply in case of inter-State supply is not required to be mentioned
  - (ii) The power of attorney holder can sign the tax invoice in case the taxpayer or his authorised representative has been travelling abroad
  - (iii) Quantity is not required to be mentioned in case of goods when goods are sold on "as is where is basis"
  - (iv) Description of goods is not required to be given in case of mixed supply of goods
- (a) (ii), (iii)
  - (b) (i), (ii), (iii)
  - (c) None of the above
  - (d) All of the above

22. What will be the rate of tax and nature of supply of a service, if the same is not determinable at the time of receipt of advance?

- (a) 12%, Inter-State supply
- (b) 12%, Intra-State supply
- (c) 18%, Inter-State supply
- (b) 18%, Intra-State supply

23. Which of the following activity is taxable under GST?

- (i) Supply of food by a hospital to patients (not admitted) or their attendants or visitors.
- (ii) Transportation of passengers by non-air-conditioned railways

- (iii) Services by a brand ambassador by way of folk dance performance where consideration charged is Rs. 1,40,000.
  - (iv) Transportation of agriculture produce by air from one place to another place in India
  - (v) Services by way of loading, unloading, packing, storage or warehousing of rice
  - (vi) Service provided by GTA where consideration charged for transportation of goods for a single carriage is Rs. 900
- (a) (i), (v), (vi)
- (b) (iii), (iv), (v)
- (c) (i), (iii), (iv)
- (d) (iv), (v)
24. In which of the following cases, compounding of offence is not allowed under section 138 of CGST Act, 2017?
- (a) a person who has been allowed to compound once in respect of any of the offences specified in clauses (a) to (f) of section 132(1).
- (b) a person who has been allowed to compound once in respect of any offence, other than those in clause (i) in respect of supplies of value upto one crore rupees.
- (c) a person who has been accused of committing an offence under this Act which is also an offence under any other law for the time being in force.
- (d) All of the above.
25. If a taxable person has done the following act, inspection can be ordered:
- (a) Suppression of any transaction of supply of goods or services
- (b) Suppression of stock of goods in hand
- (c) Contravention of any provision of the GST law to evade tax
- (d) All of the above
26. The time-limit for issuance of order of Best Judgment assessment is:
- (a) 5 years from the date specified for furnishing of the annual return for the financial year to which the tax not paid relates.
- (b) 4 years from the date specified for furnishing of the annual return for the financial year to which the tax not paid relates.
- (c) 3 years from the date specified for furnishing of the annual return for the financial year to which the tax not paid relates.
- (d) None of the above
27. Where any agent supplies goods on behalf of his principal:
- (a) Such agent shall be jointly and severally liable to pay the GST payable on such goods.
- (b) The principal shall be jointly and severally liable to pay the GST payable on such goods.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above.



28. Which of the following activities are exempt from GST?
- (a) Religious pilgrimage organised by Todarmal Charitable Trust.
  - (b) Loading, packing and warehousing of jaggery and pulses.
  - (c) Milling of paddy into rice.
  - (d) None of the above.
29. Which of the following statements is true?
- 1. Services provided by Government ITIs to individual trainees are exempt from GST.
  - 2. Services provided by the State Governments and Private Service Providers by way of transportation of patients in ambulance are exempt from GST.
  - 3. Services of renting of shops in a hospital are exempt from GST being health care services.
  - 4. Services provided by Police to PSUs are taxable.
- (a) 1., 2. & 4.
  - (b) 2., 3. & 4.
  - (c) 3. & 4.
  - (d) All of the above.
30. Which of the following transactions does not qualify as supply under GST law?
- (a) Disposal of car without consideration and where the supplier has not claimed input tax credit on such car.
  - (b) When a principal makes supplies to his agent who is also registered and is situated within the same State.
  - (c) When the Head Office makes a supply of services to its own branch outside the State.
  - (d) When a person import services without consideration for the purposes of his business from his elder son living outside India.
31. Read the following and choose the correct option:
- i. Indian customs waters extend up to 12 nautical miles;
  - ii. Indian customs waters extend up to 24 nautical miles;
  - iii. Indian customs waters extend up to exclusive economic zone of India;
  - iv. Indian customs waters include territorial waters and extend up to 200 nautical miles.
- (a) Only (ii)
  - (b) (iii) and (iv)
  - (c) (ii) and (iv)
  - (d) Only (iv)
32. The taxable event under the Customs Act, 1962 is:
- (a) Import of goods into India/ export of goods from India;
  - (b) Supply of goods into India/ Supply of goods from India to outside India;
  - (c) Sale of goods into India/ Sale of goods outside India;
  - (d) Manufacture of goods into India for supply outside India.
33. What is the relevant date for determining rate of duty in case of warehoused goods before clearing for home consumption?
- (a) Date of presentation of in-bond bill of entry;
  - (b) Date of presentation of ex-bond bill of entry i.e. bill of entry for home consumption;
  - (c) Date of payment of duty;

- (d) Date of import of goods into India
34. Which of the following is correct for destroyed goods under section 23?
- (a) It is only applicable in case of total loss of goods even if same can be recovered.
  - (b) The importer is not required to pay duty on such goods.
  - (c) The provisions are also applicable even if goods are destroyed after warehousing.
  - (d) The importer need not prove the loss to the proper officer.
35. In which of the following cases, importer can claim pilferage and choose not to pay duty under section 13 of Customs Act?
- i. Goods pilfered while on high seas;
  - ii. Goods pilfered after unloading but before 'out of charge' order passed by customs officers.;
  - iii. Goods pilfered after unloading but before order for home consumption given by proper officer;
  - iv. Goods cleared for home consumption.
- a) (i) and (ii)
  - b) (i) and (iii)
  - c) Only (ii)
  - d) Only (iii)
36. In which of the following cases, can an importer claim abatement of duty under section 22 of Customs Act.
- i. Goods pilfered during unloading;
  - ii. Goods damaged by accident (due to negligence of the importer) after unloading but before examination for assessment by customs authorities;
  - iii. Goods destroyed by accident while in warehouse;
  - iv. Goods deteriorated by accident (not due to negligence of the importer) after unloading but before examination for assessment by customs authorities.
- a) Only (iv)
  - b) Only (iii)
  - c) Both (i) and (iii)
  - d) All of above
37. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
- (i) Special exemption under section 25 of the Customs Act is granted by issuing a notification;
  - (ii) General exemption under section 25 of the Customs Act is granted by issuing an order;
  - (iii) Special exemption is required to be published in official gazette;
  - (iv) General exemption is not required to be published in official gazette.
- a) All of above
  - b) None of above
  - c) Both (i) and (ii)
  - d) (ii) and (iv)
38. ABC Ltd. exported certain goods last year. The buyer has sent back those goods since the same were under warranty and required repairs. Which of the following condition(s) is/are to be satisfied by ABC Ltd. to avail exemption on goods re-imported for repairs under *Notification No. 158/95- Cus dated 14.11.1995*?
- (i) The re-import has to be for repairs only;
  - (ii) Goods must be re-exported after repairs;
  - (iii) Goods must be re-exported within 6 months or 1 year if time is extended;
  - (iv) In case goods are not repaired, new goods have to be sent by ABC Ltd within 6 months.
- a) (i), (ii) and (iv);
  - b) (i), (ii) and (iii);
  - c) (ii) and (iii);
  - d) All of above
39. XYZ Ltd. sent certain goods abroad for repairs. XYZ Ltd. has been advised by their consultants that they will have to pay customs duty only on fair cost of repairs, freight and insurance charges, both ways, on

re-import of exported goods under *Notification No. 46/2017 Cus. dated 30.06.2017* provided they fulfill following conditions:

- (i) The re-importation is done within 3 or, if time is extended, 5 years;
- (ii) The exported and re-imported goods are same;
- (iii) The ownership of goods should not have changed.

Choose which one of above is correct.

- a) All of above;
  - b) Only (ii) and (iii) and also it has to be kept in mind that repair process should not amount to manufacture;
  - c) All of the above and also it has to be kept in mind that repair process should not amount to manufacture;
  - d) Only (ii) and also it has to be kept in mind that repair process should not amount to manufacture
40. The integrated tax leviable on imported goods is levied-
- (a) as an additional duty of customs under section 3(7) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975;
  - (b) as integrated tax under section 5 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017;
  - (c) as a duty of customs under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 read with Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017;
  - (d) None of the above
41. Which of the following are levied as additional duties of customs under section 3 of the Customs Act, 1962?
- (i) Duty equal to excise duty leviable on like product manufactured in India;
  - (ii) Countervailing duty as special additional duty;
  - (iii) Special additional duty to counterbalance sales tax;
  - (iv) Anti-dumping duty to protect domestic industry
- a) All of above;
  - b) (i), (ii) and (iv);
  - c) (i), (iii) and (iv),
  - d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
42. Safeguard duty cannot be imported if:
- (a) The article on which is proposed to be imposed originates from a developed country provided its share of imports is not more than 3% of total imports of that article in India;
  - (b) The article on which is proposed to be imposed originates from a developing country provided its share of imports is not more than 5% of total imports of that article in India;
  - (c) The article on which is proposed to be imposed originates from more than one developing country and its aggregate share of imports from developing countries each with less than 3% share taken together does not exceed 9% of total imports of that article into India.
  - (d) The article is imported by a person in special category State.
43. Some banks in China are giving interest free loans to its domestic manufacturers for manufacture of solar panels. This interest free loan would qualify as subsidy for levying of countervailing duty under section 9 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 in India on import of such solar panels if:
- (a) Such interest free loans is given by public or Government banks;
  - (b) Such interest free loan is given by private banks on their own without any direction or instruction from the Government;
  - (c) None of above;
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
44. Countervailing duty under section 9 of the Customs Tariff Act shall not be levied unless it is determined that:
- (i) Subsidy relates to export performance;
  - (ii) Subsidy relates to use of domestic goods over imported goods in export article;
  - (iii) Subsidy is conferred on all persons engaged in the manufacture of export article.

- a) All of above
- b) Only (iii)
- c) (ii) and (iii)
- d) (i) and (ii)

45. Anti-Dumping duty is calculated as

- (a) Higher of margin of dumping or injury margin;
- (b) Lower of margin of dumping or injury margin;
- (c) Higher of export price or normal value;
- (d) Lower of export price or normal value

<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Correct option</b>
1	(d)
2	(a)
3	(c)
4	(d)
5	(d)
6	(c)
7	(b)
8	(c)
9	(b)
10	(b)
11	(c)
12	(a)
13	(b)
14	(d)
15	(a)
16	(b)
17	(b)
18	(b)
19	(a)
20	(a)
21	(c)
22	(c)
23	(c)
24	(d)
25	(d)
26	(a)
27	(c)
28	(d)
29	(a)
30	(a)
31	(b)
32	(a)
33	(b)

34	(c)
35	(d)
36	(a)
37	(b)
38	(b)
39	(c)
40	(b)
41	(d)
42	(c)
43	(a)
44	(d)
45	(b)